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VOLUME 2.

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addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

From the Hudson Gazette.

Whigs and Tories.

An article from the New Orleans Courier, calling the roll of the "Whigs," sometime since went the rounds of the papers, and we were in hopes that some one more capable than ourselves, would have continued the call, at least so far as the "Tories" are concerned. But we can wait no longer, and will try our hand at it.

William L. Stone.

Here! What are your claims to Whiggism? Speak boldly—let not your constitutional modesty obscure your merits.

Nay, sir! the caution is unnecessary—my claims are known to the world; why should I conceal them? Did I not during the last war, do all in my power to stay the arm of government, and to excite the wrath of the People against an administration which was carrying on an unjust war, for the protection of our honest, against the "bulwark of our religion"? Did I not mourn with unfeigned sorrow, over all our victories, and rejoice in loud tones at every defeat of our armies? Did I not traduce every advocate and supporter of that unjust war, and laud its opponents, as alone entitled to the gratitude of generous and much abused England? Who was louder than I, in denouncing the author of the Declaration of Independence, and his Jacobinism—I beg pardon, his Jacobinism; (Never mind, sir, the mistake is not uncommon; it shows what you are thinking of!) And who but I would have thought of cautioning the farmers to look to their stable doors, when our miserable militia were returning from service? Have I ever aided in elevating the character of these Colonies, (for Colonies they ought to be) or ever ceased to produce a kind and proper feeling for that best of institutions—the King and Nobility of England? If these are not claims to the whiggism of the present day—claims as good as any Daniel Webster of the concern—I know not what are!

Take your place, Mr. Stone; your claims are undoubted—none can be better, if as good! The President of the Hartford Convention himself cannot surpass you.

Theodore Dwight.

Here! What are your pretensions to modern Whiggism?

My pretensions! Sir, was I not Secretary of the Hartford Convention? Have I not written its history and its justification? Have I not been consistent—

Enough, enough! The history of your whole life could not add to such claims—take a high seat in the congregation. You are worthy of an equal station with the Leights and Websters of your school.

Charles King.

Here! What are your claims to the appellation?

Sir—they are unquestionable! I was educated in the school of high toned federalism, and have ever lamented the great defects in our constitution, in not assimilating nearer to a glorious monarchy; where high blood and high minds can be independent of the mob of the common people. Sir, my acts have ever corresponded with my education. I was a member of the State Legislature during the late war—was loud in my denunciations of that unjust struggle—I was active in my efforts to stay that demagogic Tompkins from bringing the energies of this State in aid of the American side of that unhallowed war. Nay, I went farther than any other citizen of this country would have dared—I boldly justified the murder of unarmed Americans in a British prison—they deserved their death, if for no other reason, for having dared to resist the righteous demands of the British Government. I have gone farther than any of my compeers in opposing the elevation of Mister Jackson, and manifesting my steady hatred of the advocates of the last war—I have attacked even the dead; females as well as males.

Go no farther Mr. King! You have a thousand claims to an equality in Whiggism, with the Secretary of the Hartford Convention—you have been fortunate that your whole life has been fruitful of such evidences of your Whiggery. Of you at least it cannot be said "More ultima linea verum est."

The roll of the Whigs is not yet exhausted? Enough however has been called to show its character. Let us see what the "Tories" are—let us judge both sides.

Andrew Jackson—approach!

Here! What are your pretensions to the name and character of a Tory?

I am no Tory, sir! In the days of the revolution, when my nearest friends fell around

me in the defense of their country, and when I received upon my person the mark of my resistance to oppression, I learned that to be a Tory, a man must oppose that country and its freedom and worship the institutions of Great Britain, even at the expense of independence—I am no Tory, sir!

You mistake, sir! We have great authority for placing your name at the head of the Tory list—the Whigs all pronounce you such—the "godlike," who never wanders from truth, even in a distress speech, vouches for you. We speak of Modern Toryism. Recollect! your great rival said,

"We cannot alter things, 'By —, we'll change their names.'"

Still you will not acknowledge yourself a Tory! Then, sir, you must permit me to say, that in the modern acceptation of the term, you have many claims to be a Tory—you suffered for your country and its liberty in the revolution—you toiled in the same glorious struggle with Washington and Lafayette—this makes you and them alike Tories, and if Dan. Webster and Co. are Whigs, it makes you and them Tories of the first water. Not content, however, with this, you behave still worse in your second cruel and unjust war against British kindness—you slew great numbers of those whom you thought our enemies, but who were our friends, seeking out "booty and beauty" at the point of the bayonet, and you saved from death hundreds of those, who, like yourself, were foolish enough to suppose they were serving their country by shielding it from a foreign yoke—you showed your fanaticism still farther, by making great personal sacrifices in the same, unrighteous cause, and now in your old age, when you might, if your pleased, be quietly at home enjoying yourself, you are disregarding your own comfort, and resisting all the arts of the disinterested and patriotic Whigs, under the idea that you are obeying the will of the People, and saving them from the rule of a moneyed power! Deny it not, old man! You are a Tory, according to the new dictionary—there are none like you in the country; but alas! for the Whigs, there are a great many who love you the better for such Toryism.

Martin Van Buren.

Here! You too are a Tory?

But, sir—

Nay, deny it not! you belong to Hickory's school. Was not Tom Jefferson a Tory before you? What was Daniel D. Tompkins, but a Tory? You supported him all his measures during the war—you have always been encouraging the common People—the ignoble vulgar, as the Latin scholar, Mr. King, would say—to think and act for themselves. Was it not through your means, that our mother country was deprived of a monopoly of the West India trade? And was you not rash enough to attempt, and but for the patriotic Whigs, would you not have taken from "the bulwark of our religion" the glorious privilege of impressing our seamen? And more than this, have you not always been pressing the nation to reward the old soldiers of the revolution, and by making their old age comfortable, show that it was right to resist the paternal care of old England? Take your place, sir, by the side of the old Hero—if he is a Tory, you are; and if Daniel Webster and Co. are Whigs, you certainly are not.

Lewis Cass.

Here! You too are a Tory?

But, sir, I fought for my country during all the last war—

All the better, sir, all the better—nobody can dispute your claims, then; besides, you are now old Hickory's Secretary of War. If he is a Tory, your claims are the same.

Richard M. Johnson.

I am here—

What are your claims to Toryism?

Why, sir, I used to think I was a Whig; but as names have changed so much, I suppose I must acknowledge my Toryism—because I slew Tecumseh, and saved our frontiers from the scalping knife and tomahawk—because in my Sunday Mail Report I attempted to save our country from religious despotism—because I have sustained the patriotic administration of old Hickory—because I am opposed to the domination of a moneyed aristocracy—because—

That will do, sir; your claims are good; take your place, and thank the good People of this country that they have intelligence and virtue enough to reward the good—no matter what may be its name, and to punish the bad, even though 200 per cent. below Hartford Convention value, and recollect that this is not the first time the "olive of Heaven" has been stolen "to serve the devil in."

From the Huntsville Democrat.

Mr. McDuffie.

This gentleman has been of late days among the most unsparring revilers of the President. The following is an extract from a Speech which he delivered in S. Carolina on the 4th July, 1827. Let us remember his late charges upon the President of imbecility, usurpation and tyranny—then compare them with the following high-wrought eulogy on the same man in 1827. Think of what Mr. McDuffie has been in the mean time, and what Gen. Jackson; the one

a prominent leader in a scheme to dissolve the Union, which failing, has left his own native State torn by violent faction, weakened by emigration, degraded and disgraced by an abominable Test Oath of office dictated to a feeble minority by a ruthless majority, of which majority the same Mr. McDuffie stands now a Major General of Militia by appointment of the Legislature; the other the preserver of the Union against this unholy attempt; the President who has checked the immense and corrupting system of Internal Improvements—quieted the excited state of the public mind on the Tariff question, and is now engaged in a war for the Constitution and the Republic with the deadliest foe to the purity of both, the United States Bank. Let candid men consider the whole train of events since McDuffie delivered the following eulogy on Gen. Jackson in 1827. Was McDuffie just and right then or now? Has Jackson changed, or has McDuffie only altered his note to serve another master—or masters we should rather say—they are two; Clay and Calhoun; the Siamese twins of the opposition, with Nullification, the United States Bank, and a protective Tariff mixed into one blood; a feverish and impure circulation which will yet, as we believe, clog in the connecting ligature, fester and rot in two.

"I have often thought, said Mr. McDuffie that it was one of the proofs of the merciful interposition of Providence in the affairs of this nation, that such a man as General Jackson among the last of the living monuments of the Revolution—should be spared to rescue it from the political degeneracy of the times and restore it to its primitive purity. He is every way suited to the emergency, and I believe no other man living could breast the torrent of executive patronage. If the God who conducted our fathers through darkness and despondency to light and liberty, should condescend to indicate by sign from Heaven, the man best qualified to purify our political system—to disperse the host of well dressed beggars—hungry office hunters and fat hangers on to office—that infest the capitol, and eat out the substance of the nation—General Jackson would, I sincerely believe, be the very man pointed at by the finger of Heaven. The occasion demands—not a declaimer to make empty speeches—not a mere rhetorician, to write high sounding and bombastic messages—but a man of sound judgment, honesty and firmness to perform the chief executive duties of the government. And I confidently say, that if there is upon the face of the earth, a man of incorruptible integrity—that man is Andrew Jackson. If there is upon the earth a man who would indignantly spurn the Presidency of the United States if tendered upon the condition that he should make the slightest compromise of his principles, and who would suffer martyrdom rather than perform a dishonest or dishonorable act—that man is Andrew Jackson.

"I have seen him, gentlemen, in the midst of a scene of extraordinary temptation, rising almost above the frailties of human nature, and exhibiting a spectacle of the moral sublime, never surpassed in the brightest or purest days of Greece or Rome. I allude to the election of the President, by Congress, in 1825. Gen. Jackson was at Washington, serving as a Senator, during the whole session. And while others were organizing their political plans and forming their coalition at concentrated festivals, and in the midst of nocturnal orgies, General Jackson stood aloof from the contest, holding no communication on the subject even with his political friends. By a single word or a significant nod he could have been President, but he nobly preferred an unblemished reputation and approving conscience to the highest object of human ambition."

Curious Verdict.—A pauper in Southampton poor house cut his throat last week, and the verdict of the coroner's jury was that he died of consumption.

From the Globe.

POLITICAL CATECHISM.

The following brief political catechism might be enlarged to advantage. But enough is given to show the People where truth is, and to enable Mr. Walsh, of the National Gazette, and Dwight, of the Advertiser—those notable new-light Wigs—to revive some reminiscences of their youth, when black cockades and the reign of terror, in 1798, engrossed their love and admiration:

DEMOCRATS.

1. Who were in favor of the amendments, amendments, and desire to our Constitution so to make our Government more monarchial?

The Democrats.

2. Who resisted the incorporation of the old Bank, with Hamilton, Bank of the United States, with Mr. Jefferson?

The Democrats.

3. Who struggled to prevent the increase of expenditures, and the wasteful expenditures, passage of the alien and sedition laws, and odious taxes?

The Democrats.

4. Who was in favor of the extension of liberal principles in Europe, and sympathized with France in the efforts of her People to get rid of tyranny and oppression?

The Democrats.

5. Who supported the purchase of Louisiana by Mr. Jefferson, and the extension of our territory, and the settlement of our southwest-ern difficulties with Spain by peaceable means, and gave us new States and mighty rivers, and a free outlet to the ocean for the magnificent West?

The Democrats.

6. Who resisted the outrages of England on our property at sea, and the impressment of our sailors, and who perilled their lives with Jackson in defending us from the Indians and British?

The Democrats.

7. Who opposed the Hartford Convention?

The Democrats.

8. Who opposed the renewal of the charter of the old Bank?

The Democrats.

9. Who have resisted the loose and indefinite construction of the constitution, leading, as Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison predicted, to the most indiscreet and extravagant measures, under the plausible name of Internal Improvement, till checked by Gen. Jackson's veto?

The Democrats.

10. Who has opposed an Ultra Tariff, and steadily to increase the recommended by General Jackson, that as the public debt was diminished, high taxes should be reduced on the necessities and comforts of life, for the benefit of the poor as well as the rich?

The Democrats.

11. Who opposes a renewal of the charter of the present corrupt and corrupting Bank?

The Democrats.

12. Who resist nullification, and strive to check large and wasteful appropriations, and by maintaining the true State right doctrines of '98, and vote for every perpetration of the hap-ki-kind of extravagant ap-propriation?

The Democrats.

13. Who rejoice at every appearance of Bank panics, & spread of false reports, and exult in the prospect of high prices and improved trade, and any probability of an augmented revenue, & a flourishing and happy country?

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The Federalists, Nationals, and Wigs.

Who thwarted the progress of those principles—denounced their supporters as Jacobins, and pronounced jubiles of the Bourbons?

The Federalists, Nationals, and Wigs.

Who opposed that measure, and denounced Mr. Jefferson for it, and advocated a resort to war?

The Federalists, Nationals, and Wigs.

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Who who resisted the incorporation

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 26, 1834.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROBERT P. DUNLAP, of Brunswick.

Representatives to Congress.

OXFORD DISTRICT.

MOSES MASON, JR.

YORK DISTRICT.

JEREMIAH GOODWIN.

LINCOLN DISTRICT.

EDWARD KAVANAGH.

KENNEBEC AND SOMERSET DISTRICT.

AMOS NOURSE.

PENOBSCOT DISTRICT.

GORHAM PARKS.

HARVEY AND WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

LEONARD JARVIS.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

FRANCIS O. J. SMITH.

WALDO DISTRICT.

JOSEPH HALL.

SENATORS.

OXFORD.

JOSEPH TOBIN.

DANIEL BROWN.

YORK.

ALEXANDER MCINTIRE.

NATHANIEL CLARK.

FREDERIC GREENE.

LINCOLN.

NATHANIEL GROTON.

JOHN LABAREE.

JOHN MANNING.

JOHN M. FRYE.

KENNEBEC.

VARNUM GRAM.

BENJAMIN SHAW.

JOHN WELLINGTON.

PENOBSCOT.

REUBEN BARTLETT.

IRA FISH.

CUMBERLAND.

JOSEPH PIERCE.

JONA. SMITH.

TOBIAS PURRINTON.

ELIAS LATHAM.

WALDO COUNTY.

RUFUS BURNHAM.

JOSEPH MILLER.

COUNTY TREASURER.

OXFORD.—THOMAS CROCKER.

The federal editors in this State are very angry with the editor of the Boston Courier, for acknowledging the identity of the principles of Jefferson's and Jackson's administrations. They berate him with a good deal of fury, telling him that he is putting weapons into the hands of the democrats, and that one such truth will do more hurt than the falsehoods contained in half a dozen federal papers can do good. It is unfortunate for the federal corps that one of their members should be so bold as to speak of the interests of the people, and that too just on the eve of an election. They are prudent enough to keep such things from their readers in this State, and will sometimes go so far as to speak well of Jefferson for the purpose of gulling the people. The editor of the Keene Sentinel, who was fighting against Jefferson and Madison before the federal editors in this State were old enough to take an active part in politics, and who now opposes Jackson, tells his readers that the principles of Jefferson and Jackson are the same, only Jackson is a more practical man. If all the federal papers would speak out thus boldly and plainly the people would then understand what they mean, and would be at no loss to decide to which side they belonged. But it needs not the confessions of the editors of federal papers to convince the people which party are the followers of Jefferson, and the friends of equal rights. They are not to be gulled by professions or names; they will look at the acts of men, and if weary of self-government they will yield themselves to the moneyed aristocracy who are now endeavoring to purchase the right or rather the power of governing them.

Mobs appear to be the order of the day in our large cities. They have occurred recently in Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia. This would seem to indicate an unhealthy state of public morals, and the frequency of the event calls for serious investigation into the cause, and for energetic measures to repress them. We have laid before our readers some account of the outrages recently committed on the Nunnery at Charlestown. An enquiry naturally arises whether there not friends of law and good order enough to suppress the violence of a mob even though it were three or four thousand strong. They seem to have finished the work of destruction in which they were engaged, unmolested and uninterrupted. It is true, that since the affair, very spirited resolutions have been passed on the subject, and pretty speeches made. But all this will not do away the reproach which such an occurrence will cast upon the people of Boston and its vicinity.

The day of our election draws nigh. We trust that the mind of every man is fully made up on the approaching contest. We would not think so hardly of any one as to suppose that he could be ignorant or inattentive to the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged. We thought that when Jackson was elected the last time that the fate of the Bank was sealed, and that its friends would so consider it. It entered fully into that election-campaign, and having been so signally defeated on that occasion by the people, it was hardly to be supposed that it would venture an appeal to them so soon again. But it takes counsel from desperation, and having nothing to lose, it is making another tremendous effort to fix its chains upon the necks of the people. The results which are shut against the distresses of the people are opened for the purpose of corruption. It scatters its funds profusely for the purchase of support and votes. We know well that a large number even of our political opponents are at heart, opposed to this corrupt institution, and some of them have the candor to admit that its success would place it above the reach of the people forever. It is in vain for any one to pretend that the Bank has nothing to do with the present contest.—Mr. Sprague is emphatically the servant, the advocate, the champion of the Bank. His election, if it were possible, would every where be hailed as the triumph of

the Bank, even by those who now endeavor to persuade us that the Bank question has nothing to do with our elections. We could wish that it had not. Withdraw the influence and means of the Bank from the contest, and the federalists would be weak and powerless. We must arouse and bestir ourselves, if we would triumph over the arts and perseverance of our opponents. Their pamphlets and papers are distributed by hundreds and thousands among us. Their runners are employed, and no means are left untried to collect their whole strength, and to increase it if possible. Shall we then be idle or indifferent? If we are, we deserve to be beaten, for victory belongs to the vigilant—the active, and the persevering. If our principles are worth sustaining—if our repose is not dearer than freedom, or our ease than the protection of our rights, we must arouse ourselves and arouse others. The zeal and activity of our opponents should warn us that something is to be done. We have strength enough if we will but exert it, our numbers are more than sufficient if they do but attend the polls.—Remember the decision or this question is submitted to you. Shall the Bank or the People rule?

The Antislaveryists at their recent Convention helden at Jay in this County, nominated for Senators, Dr. Timothy Howe, of Turner, and Andrew Brown, of Wells. For Representative to Congress from this District, LA-PAYETTE PERKINS ESQUIRE LA GRANGE, WELD, OXFORD CO. MAINE.

The following is an extract from a private letter, written at Lowell, Mass. to the writer's parents who reside in Turner, in this County. It is worthy of notice as evincing the feelings, disposition, and motives of many who call themselves whigs. We commend it to the attention of our readers.

As I have nothing in the form of news, I will try to give you some idea of a Gentleman Whig, whose conversation engrossed the attention of all in the Coach, from Dover to Newburyport.—Said he was from N. Y.—gave us a splendid account of the City Elections in that place—what an overwhelming majority of whigs—how they carried every vote; and turned out every Tory. (As all in the Coach except myself agreed with him in opinion, and as I said nothing, he thought, of course, we all belonged to the same creed; or if there were any dissenters, his arguments would soon convert them.) He went still further, and told us how they proceeded with those friendly to the Administration—they would give them no employment to keep them from suffering—would let no money—they were (as he expressed it,) determined to make them feel the distress, and to acknowledge it too. I have often read of the angry and unbecoming manners of some of our noted politicians, and I generally considered it as greatly exaggerated; but I don't now. I have seen it acted according to the letter and spirit of opposition. I had no idea that the anger, the virulence, the vindictiveness, which this man displayed towards the administration actually existed in real life.

I should not be surprised at any measure they (the whigs) should adopt to bring about a revolution in their favor. It was sufficiently evident from this man's conversation that he was prepared to carry matters to the last extremity. "O!" said he, "I want to take the screws upon the people! I want to draw them as with a rope—they don't know—they are laboring people—they can't inform themselves—it is impossible they should be capable of judging what is for their interest—they ought to submit their opinion to those who know better."

"O!" said he, and I shudder while I think of the ferocious expression of his countenance, "blood" flow before this matter ends;—this administration must be put down." Speaking of the poor in New York; that they suffered very much—"no matter how much. I want them to suffer—I want them to know where their dependence is—and that they have no right to oppose their views to those that give them employ."

We learn from the Age, that Peleg Sprague received FOUR BUSHELS of electioneering documents, in one mail, which were directed to Hallowell, but accidentally carried to Augusta.

Democrats of Maine! this man and his federal partisans are abusing the Postmaster General for a single item of extra expense; and yet he abuses the office, and his franking privilege, by causing to be sent to him from Washington, Boston and other places, to aid his own election, four bushels of papers, weighing two hundred pounds, by one mail; and all at the expense of the Post Office Department, without one cent of expense to Sprague. This one man, at this rate, loads the mails fourteen hundred pounds a week, the greater part of which is conveyed, probably, nearly seven hundred miles, wholly at the expense of the Post Office. This one freight of documents and papers would amount, at common newspaper postage, to about \$48 00. The other federal members of Congress are, unquestionably, pursuing the same course, causing an increased expense to the Department they are abusing, and lying about, of more than five hundred thousand dollars yearly. These are startling facts, and every man in the community should understand them.—[Bangor Republican.]

Webster's Apothegm. A Democrat and a Whig, of this country were engaged a short time ago in earnest political dispute. The Democrat cavilled at Webster's ferried maxims, in 'take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor.' The whig declared that Webster was misrepresented. The Democrat asseverated that Webster made use of the obnoxious language. The whig protested it was not so and affirmed that he was in the gallery of the Senate, heard the speech and could set it all right. 'Well,' enquired the democrat, 'what did he say?' 'Why I'll tell you,' answered the whig waxing warm, 'this was just what he said, word for word—'take care of the rich and let the poor take care of themselves.' [Vt. Free Press.]

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

The misrepresentations as to the condition of the Treasury and the Revenue, are frequent by the Bank journals, arising sometimes doubtless from ignorance or mistake, and at other times from a design to produce political effect unfavorable to the State institutions and the administration.

Notwithstanding our statement of Monday, showing that the Revenue, under all the evil forebodings of the last six months, had in fact exceeded the estimates, we find the following in the National Intelligencer of yesterday morning:

"Our surmises concerning a probable deficit in the revenue of the United States, in consequence of the reduction of importations, (the effect of the 'experiment,') are strengthened by every day's information.

On turning to the last annual report from the Treasury, it will be seen that the estimated receipt from the Customs were but \$15,000,000 for the whole year, and from the sale of Public Lands but \$3,000,000 for the whole year. On enquiry at the proper office, we have been informed, and have published, that the Revenue actually received, the first half of the year, has exceeded, from Customs, \$8,000,000,—and from Lands \$2,000,000,—making an excess of receipts over the estimates from these resources in half the year, of more than \$1,000,000.

How can the real facts, then, be tortured into a well-founded expectation of a deficit, when the panic has been greatest at the first half year, and the Bank is now pretending to increase its loads, and the receipts usually are the largest at the last half of the year?

A gain we are told by the same Bank organ, that the Secretary of the Treasury will have at the close of the year, a 'beggarly account of empty boxes.'

On this point also we have deemed it due to the public to obtain and communicate the most accurate information attainable—accordingly we have inquired & been informed, that on the 1st of the present month, after all the heavy payments have been made in July to meet most of the large appropriation bills recently passed, the Secretary still has on hand, subject to draft, about TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS; and that if another cent should not be collected for the whole of the residue of the year, it will probably have a sufficiency to meet punctually all the current expenses, and to pay the remainder of the public debt.

We congratulate the country on this happy condition of their finances and prospects, notwithstanding the croaking and panic of the opposition.

There is an energy in a democratic People, that forces them onward, whatever a moneyed aristocracy, or a bank monopoly may dare attempt.

So much for opposition veracity, and profitable attempts to frighten the People into base submission to the schemes of an aristocratic and moneyed oligarchy.—[Washington Globe.]

Our readers are aware that the General Post Office is considerably involved in debt. This state of things is shown from various sources, the principal of which are—the large number of new mail routes established, the additional privilege of sending letters by mail free of postage, which the members of Congress have voted to themselves—the greater number of mails a week sent on old routes and the greater expedition with which the mail has been carried. Greater burthens have therefore been imposed upon the office; but its means of sustaining them have been comparatively lessened. To meet this state of the concern the Postmaster General assumed the responsibility of borrowing certain sums of money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the establishment and keeping the mail going. He did not pretend, and no man has pretended that he has the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, or that the faith of the United States is legally pledged for the money borrowed. His object was simply to anticipate the means of the department itself, with the certainty that in a very short time the income of the department would without any serious curtailment of existing facilities of the mail, not only meet all its expenses, but pay off all debts and arrears.

And such it is admitted will undoubtedly be the fact. The opposition of the Senate of the United States seized upon this transaction of the Postmaster General to make a noise about, and what opinion? that the money was not wanted? No;—that the Postmaster General embezzled it or put it in his own pocket? No;—that he misappropriated it or squandered it away? Oh no. What then did he do with it; and what opinion did the Senate express? Let the resolution speak for itself.

"Resolved, That it is proved and admitted that large sums of money have been borrowed at different banks by the Postmaster General, in order to make up the deficiency in the means of carrying on the Post Office Department, and that as Congress alone possesses the power to borrow money on the credit of the U. States, all such contracts for loans, by the Postmaster General are illegal and void."

We see the above resolution paraded continually in the opposition papers and published and republished almost from day to day. All we have to say to it is, the opposition are well come to all they can make out of it.

Jeffersonian.

THE BANK COMMITTEE.

The Committee of the Senate for examining the Bank, stand in the same relation to that institution, that an attorney does to his client.—They have been its advocates in the Senate.

They are bound by more than one consideration not to reveal its secrets, not to expose its hidden corruptions. But on the contrary, to 'make the worse appear the better reason,' for its insolent, oppressive and iniquitous conduct. Mr. Benton in his Philadelphia speech, says that the sending of such a committee from the Senate to examine the Bank, was a 'lawyer's trick.' He thinks the committee will, 'put no hard questions to the Bank.' That in fact, 'the true design in sending that committee, was to help out the Bank, infuse a little strength into it, to enable it to bear its infirmities till the fall of the Bank and its supporters better than Thomas H. Benton, the talented Senator in Congress, from the patriotic State of Missouri.

[Saco Democrat.

From the Bangor Republican.

JACKSON CARRYING OUT THE PRINCIPLES OF JEFFERSON.

The Boston Courier, one of the most bitter and uncompromising Federal papers in the U. States, the present organ of Daniel Webster, and the advocate of Peleg Sprague, in a late number, speaking of the President said, that 'no other President has so constantly, faithfully and earnestly pursued the Principles and policy of Thomas Jefferson, as Andrew Jackson.'

The Keene Sentinel of last Thursday, contains the following endorsement of the above opinion expressed by the Courier.

'It has been said that Jacksonism is but a revival of Jeffersonianism. We believe every word of this. only the administration of the one (Jefferson) was mere theoretical, and the other (Jackson) more practical.'

The following extract from the N. Hampshire Patriot will show the character of the Keene Sentinel:

'Of the very few wig editors who oppose the administration, John Prentiss, Esq. (editor of the Keene Sentinel) is one of those who never denied his uniform and consistent true blue federalism, and who scorns to have it said of him, that, although for effect he may have adopted some of the federal abuses, he had never once changed his political principles from the days of Jefferson to the present time: and he does not hesitate to admit—nay, 'he believes every word of this,' that "JACKSONISM IS BUT A REVIVAL OF JEFFERSONIANISM!" 'Tis all we ask. But what will Mr. Prentiss's brother wig, and especially those deserters from the democratic ranks who joined his party in 1828, say to this? What will those wig editors, who have applauded Jefferson and abused Jackson, say of their brother wig who admits that "Jacksonism is but a revival of Jeffersonianism?" The Boston Courier has made the same admission; and Mr. Sullivan, a leader of the wig party, has written a book to prove the same thing—and yet almost every federal editor in this State, denies the parallel, and some of them even claim to be Jefferson Democrats! We are glad that Mr. Prentiss has thrown off the mask, and exposed the hypocrisy of the party with which he is now and always has been identified. We are glad to see him make the admission, that the present federal wig party, which opposes Andrew Jackson, is the same old federal party which opposed Thomas Jefferson, and we are happy for once to agree with the veteran editor of the Keene Sentinel—for we too, "believe every word of this," that "JACKSONISM IS BUT A REVIVAL OF JEFFERSONIANISM," and let the democrats of New Hampshire bear this constantly in mind.'

We too assert that Jackson is carrying out the principles of Jefferson; and we are pleased to see these old federal organs coming out and acknowledging the truth, and willing to place the present political campaign upon its real merits—confessing they are opposing Jackson's administration, because he is 'earnestly, faithfully, and constantly' pursuing the principles and policy of Thomas Jefferson.

The reason is perfectly plain why the Boston Courier and the Boston Aristocracy who are raising funds so liberally to influence Maine elections, are so anxious to secure Mr Sprague's election. It is because he is a violent and bitter opponent of an Administration based upon the 'principles and policy' of the great Apostle of American Liberty.

Let a above frank avowals, by the Courier and Sentinel, put to shame the federalists of Maine, who are now pursuing a skulking, hypocritical, canting, lying policy; sometimes siding under one name, and sometimes under another, for the sole purpose of concealing their real principles from the eyes of the people. The federalists of Maine, last year, under the name of National Republicans, attempted to elect Daniel Goodnow; this year, under the name of Wigs, the Courier pushing up the Boston Aristocracy to aid them, they are attempting to elect Peleg Sprague their Governor.—Now we ask, why this change of name, being still the same men—still advocating the same doctrine, to wit: opposition to a democratic administration, which they acknowledge is pursuing the 'principles and policy of Thomas Jefferson,' unless it be for the same reason that a notorious rogue does, who, by his real name is well known as unworthy of trust, but who by a new or disguised name, is again able to prey upon the honest and unsuspecting portion of the community, till he becomes again known by his forged name.

To prove that the Wig principles of 1834, when they came to light, are perfectly in keeping with the Federal principles of Jefferson's time, we make another extract from the Courier, that says, 'Jackson is constantly, faithfully,

and earnestly pursuing the principles and policy of Thomas Jefferson.'

'One editor suggests,' says the Courier, 'that we underrate the capacities of the furrow-turners, because we praise their bodily prowess; and refers us to their feats of legislation, as a proof of their sagacity. But it is a ticklish business to make laws; it is a trade or science (the most complex of all trades and sciences. A legislator cannot have too much knowledge. He must know the past and the present in foreign countries. A farmer never looks so well, as when he has his hand upon the plough.—With his HUGE PAW upon the statutes, what can he do? It is as proper for a blacksmith to attempt to repair watches, as a farmer, in general, to legislate.'

OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The opposition are continually bawling against office holders, as if they were a kind of political monsters, and as if the offices of Government were an unjust and wicked usurpation. Now we have a few plain questions to ask, and let Candor and Honesty answer them.

1. Are not all offices created by law—created by the people, for the benefit of the people?
 2. Are not the persons filling these offices as public Servants, legally chosen and appointed by the people, or their duly authorized agents?
 3. So far as the knowledge of each reader extends, are not the persons filling these offices among our most intelligent and esteemed citizens?
 4. If a change in the administration could be effected, is there any pretence that the offices are to be abolished?
 5. If not to be abolished, is it probable that they would be filled any better by a host of hungry office seekers, whose clamorous voices are now united in one grand chorus of complaint against office holders?
 6. What real good is then proposed to the people by a change in the administration?
- These are plain questions, and should be plainly and honestly answered. The truth is, that all this cry against office holders, is confined to the office seekers and their friends. The people have nothing to do with it. And how unreasonable it would be if they had. What would be thought of a man, who, after having hired another to do a job of work for him, should reproach him with being a hireling!—The people create the offices, and fill them as they please, and would they reproach and denounce their servant for being office holders? The idea is ridiculous. It is a mere trick of the office seekers to gull a few simple men who confine their view to the mere surface of things.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

Why is an adherence to regular nominations, a republican duty? Because we go for principles, not for men. If we went for men, then private partialities or personal prejudices might be indulged. It must be apparent to every one that if each member of the republican party votes for his particular friend, or his own candidate, there could never be an election. No individual could expect a majority. To pursue such a course, could do no good, but might do much harm. To obviate all difficulties of this sort, the republican party adopted the usage long ago, of nominations by Convention. This is the most practical mode of ascertaining the will of the party before election. And adhering to the republican maxim that the majority shall rule, acquiescence in convention nominations has been considered a republican duty.—And why should it not be so? Let any one of our party put the question to himself, which would be the greater evil,—that he should be obliged to yield his individual preference among a number of friends, or that the federal party should succeed and federal principles prevail. Can any true democrat hesitate and hold back at such an alternative? We trust not. We believe our friends, one and all, will not only see the path of duty, but will with cheerful alacrity walk therein. It is perhaps true, that one or two individuals have been busy in trying to sow the seeds of dissension in our ranks, in regard to the Representative to Congress. But their efforts, we are glad to perceive, have thus far proved abortive. And to those who are representing that a gentleman of this place, was willing to be a candidate at the late Convention, and would now consent to be run, we say that such representations have no foundation in truth. We know that he was not a candidate at the late Convention—that he expressly refused to be considered as such—and that no course his friends could now pursue, would be more gratifying to him, than a hearty and unanimous support of the regularly nominated candidate of the party.—[Saco Demo.]

OLD FEDERALISTS.

Benj. W. Leigh, of Virginia, one of the Wig leaders in the U. S. Senate, is a federalist of the old school. He holds to doctrines that are most justly obnoxious to every liberal feeling and deserve the reprobation of every democratic republican throughout the Union. It is stated that at a late public meeting in Virginia, Mr. Leigh was present and made a speech, in which he expressed the following sentiment: 'That he was just as determined an enemy of JACKSON as he ever was of JEFFERSON and MADISON?' Here we have a fair specimen of modern Higgery! and from a leading member of the Wig party! What will Democrats say to such sentiments as these? Will any of them follow in the wake of such high toned federalists, and aid in reviving the old Tory doctrines? We trust not.—[Saco Demo.]

UNPARDONABLE PRODICALITY.

The number of Postmasters in the United States, who receive a less annual compensation than ten dollars, exceed thirty-one hundred. Those of Fairplay, Ind., Goblentown, Pa., Harrison, Ill., Helena, S. C., Masts, Ill., North Landing, Va., Pine Hill, N. Y., Rockland, Pa., and Seigfield's Ferry, Pa. are in the receipt of an income of ten cents each. There are twenty-five others who receive a smaller sum. The Postmaster of Novi, Mich., obtains two cents.

Those thirty one hundred Postmasters are no inconsiderable portion of those high salary "office holders," who constitute that tremendous army, pensioned to support Andrew Jackson—who are graced with a notice in almost every federal paper that issues from the press. Really, a man must place his standard of self-respect and patriotism very high, who can be influenced by an annual salary of the enormous average of from two to ten cents.—*Argus.*

The Biter Bit.—We think the Bank has been over-reached in its "fair business transactions" with some of the Wig editors. When it purchased them and their services, it was generally understood—and the enormous prices it paid fully confirmed the impression—that the unconditional and unlimited disposal of the opinions of those editors belonged to the Bank, of right, henceforward and forever—that it could fully rely upon them to support it in whatever steps it might see fit to take, and that they would be expected to sink or swim with it. But as soon as they received the full amount of their "fees," and at a moment when the inability of the Bank to support itself became strikingly apparent, they fled from beneath its falling timbers, and carried into full practice the unpalatable doctrine of "the devil take the hindmost." Webb is, we believe, the only one who has proved faithful to the last—and, considering the immense amount he succeeded in drawing from the breeches-pocket fund, he would be an unconscionable dog if he were to flinch at any service required by the Money King. As to the refractory subjects, another sop will make them as peaceable as lambs, and for a middling docteur, they might easily be made to eat their words, and swear by the golden god of their idolatry, that the Bank and the Whig party were one and inseparable, and that upon the recharter of the former depends not only the success, but the actual existence of the latter!—*Boston Statesman.*

We understand that the President of the Branch Bank in this city, together with a gentleman from Massachusetts, who made an electioneering speech at the Hall in this city two years since at the Holmes and Sprague dinner, are making an excursion in the interior of this County and State, under pretence, probably, of improving their health. We can assure them, however, that they will find but few sticklers for the United States Bank out of Portland and within the limits of this County. Our honest yeomanry must not be expected to stick by a craft which even the corrupt politicians of the opposition party in the city of New York are abandoning. Noah says the Bank is but a secondary object now. What is the primary object? To reinstate in power the old federal party. Even in Portland the cry would be also, that the Bank is but a secondary object, if it would not completely leave the few disaffected persons who have joined the federal party, of all excuse for not returning to the side of Democracy.—*Argus.*

Don't omit reading the following paragraph from the Boston Post.

"Horrible Proscriptions!" "Corrupt Office Holders!" "Hired Brands!" &c. &c.—The Atlas and its kindred prints have made a great cry about the "corrupt office holders" in the Boston Custom House—the amount they received, &c. Now we will state a fact which will expose the mendacity of that print, and its co-operators, and will, no doubt, astonish the public, after listening to the tales of the opposition press.—It is this: Of the whole amount paid annually to individuals employed in the Collector's Department, EIGHT THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS IS RECEIVED BY GENTLEMEN OPPOSED TO THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION, AND ONLY SEVENTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS BY THOSE FRIENDLY TO IT!

A farmer's notions. A son of the plough writes in the New England Arizian as follows: "I find by the papers there is a great hubbub about the Bank, and Jackson's moving the deposits; and the papers are full on't. I don't believe they would have said half as much if all the Farmers in the country had lost all their horses and cattle with the black tongue. I find too, that the merchants have had great meetings in the cities about it. It always seemed to me, as if they thought that nobody had any concern about Government but they. I believe it would be better for us all, if they had not any Banks; and I was glad when I saw that Jackson voted that great Bank, though I had never liked him very much; but I must say that he stands up like a good fellow against that Tory contrivance, and I am glad of it, and so are all my neighbors."

BETTING. Every body has witnessed, and wondered at the stupid perseverance of the miller in effecting its own destruction. In dashing through the flame of the candle it first loses its whiskers—at another attempt it loses a leg—but nothing daunted, or rather too stupid to learn by experience, away it dashes at the light again and has its wings clipped a little—once more, and it falls never to be singed again. If any parallel can be found for this, it is the betting of the federalists, year after year, upon the result of our elections. Poor fellows, they seem to have a fondness for getting scorched.—[Saco Dem.

Nominations.—The opposition of Lincoln County have nominated as a candidate for Representative to Congress, Jeremiah Bailey; for Benjamin Randall, Lucius Barnard and Stephen H. Read.—In York, for Representative to Congress, Horace Porter; for Senators, Elias B. Usher, Jeremiah S. Putnam and Cotton Lincoln.—In Waldo, for Representative to Congress, Webster Kelley.—In Penobscot and Somerset, for Representative to Congress, Edward Kent.—In Hancock and Washington District, for Representative to Congress, Elijah L. Hamlin.—In Penobscot, for Senators, Waldo T. Pierce and Richard K. Rice.—In Hancock and Washington Western District, for Senator, Joseph Bryant.—In the Middle District, for Senator, Jeremiah O'Brien.—And in Washington Eastern District, for Senator, Moses Fuller.—*Jeffersonian.*

We lay before our readers to day, an account taken from the Boston Daily Advertiser, of the most lawless, high-handed and brutal transaction that has ever disgraced the annals of our country. We mean the sacking and burning of the Ursuline Convent, at Charleston, Mass. Our readers may not know that this institution was, in fact, nothing more than a Catholic high school for female education, under the immediate superintendence and management of a few Nuns are ladies of finished education, and of high order of intellect, who have voluntarily withdrawn themselves from the contentions and disappointments of the world, and taken the veil and devoted themselves to God, and to the education of such of their own sex as parents might voluntarily confide to their affectionate kindness, their watchfulness and care.—But the Goths and Vandals of Boston and Charleston could not permit them to live in peace, and pursue unmolested in their retreat, their benevolent and pious occupation. And the people, and magistrates, and authorities of Boston and vicinity, folded their arms and looked quietly and complacently on while the good work of burning and destruction were in progress! None went to the rescue. Is it possible that this our country, the boasted country of law, and order, and equal privileges, and personal liberty, and rights of conscience? Had such an outrage been perpetrated within the limits of this State, or any where else but at the head quarters of good principles, the very sweepings of the prisons and brothels of Boston would have cried, shame upon it!—*Jeffersonian.*

RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA. The National Gazette of Thursday, furnishes the following account of the late disturbances in Philadelphia, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings:—

A white man had sometime since erected on the city side of South near Eighth street, a place of amusement known as the "Flying Horses." To this place numbers of the neighboring colored population resorted, and on Monday evening last some young white men who went to the place were beaten off by the blacks. On Tuesday evening a mob of young men and boys amounting to several hundreds, some of them armed with clubs, marched down Seventh street, halted on the Hospital lot, where they were joined by others, and then proceeded to South street. The building or shed containing the flying horses was attacked and demolished, after which a battle commenced between the rioters and a number of the colored population of the neighborhood. The rioters then proceeded down South street, and attacked a house occupied by a colored family, the members of which escaped unhurt. After this feat of violence, the mob paraded through Bedford, Mary and other streets, inhabited by colored people, evincing every disposition to violence and outrage.

About nine o'clock, the police officers, with their assistants, obtained for the occasion, attempted to disperse the rioters and seize the ring-leaders. This was the signal for increased outrage on the part of the mob—the tumult became more alarming, and "down with the police" was the general cry. A body of constables, however, headed by Squire Lounhead, fought their way through the mob, and captured about eighteen of its leaders. This was not effected without injury to the captors. Mr. Lane of the county, Mansfield, and Danchow, were much hurt; and Herron, one of the city police, was dangerously wounded. The ring-leaders being unable to procure bail, were committed to prison. The account adds that many persons must have received serious injuries which have not been heard of; and that every individual of the Moyamensing police sustained considerable personal injury.

Last evening, after the police force had dispersed and left the place of expected riot perfectly quiet, a number of rioters assembled, and renewed the scenes of the preceding evening. Their vengeance was wholly directed against the dwellings and persons of unoffending colored inhabitants. This was met on the part of some of the blacks with a determined resistance. Battle and bloodshed was the consequence, but the extent of personal harm received on either side is not yet known.

A presbyterian meeting-house belonging to the colored inhabitants, situated in the neighborhood of Fitzwater and Seventh streets, was attacked by the rioters, the windows broken and the interior greatly injured. A dwelling of respectable exterior and handsomely furnished was also thrown at, the doors and windows broken, and the furniture destroyed and scattered. It is not known whether any lives were lost. The city and district police are on the alert to apprehend the leaders in these outrages and to prevent their recurrence.

The Philadelphia Gazette gives nearly the same account, and has the following in a Post-script:—

Since the foregoing was in type, a correspondent has sent us the following additional particulars. "Soon after the mob collected at the corner of South and Seventh streets, word was given to march down Seventh street, the police of the city being too strong to admit any. On the way down several blacks were inhumanly beaten and dreadfully lacerated. The number of houses assailed in the vicinity of Seventh and Shippen, and Small and Bradford streets, was not less than twenty. The doors and windows were broken in, the furniture destroyed, and the inmates, in some cases, sent naked into the street. In one house there was a corpse which was thrown out of the coffin; and in another a dead infant was taken out of bed and cast on the floor, the mother being at the same time barbarously treated. The signal and "Big Gun." Robbers were busy, during the disturbance, in pillaging the houses that were attacked.

The statement in the foregoing, in relation to the treatment of the two dead bodies, has reached us from other sources. Comment on such outrageous and inhuman proceedings is unnecessary.

This morning, soon after the rioters arrested last evening were committed to prison by the Mayor, a colored man, named William Robinson, took it upon himself to harrange a mob in front of the State-house, on last night's doings. He was repeatedly requested by the police to desist and go away, but pointedly refused and was at length taken prisoner. The Mayor declared that at this period of excitement he would suffer no mobs to collect, and any one detected in an attempt to collect a crowd, would be vigorously dealt with. Robinson was bound over in the sum of \$300, to keep the peace, and to stand committed until the bail was procured.

The mob continued its work of destruction on Thursday night. The police, under the command of Col. Brown, understanding that there was a collection at the lower extremity of Southwark, proceeded thither, and arrived at the Wharton Church, the object of attack, about ten o'clock; but too late to prevent the mischief. The building was entirely demolished; not one stone was left upon another, and the mob retired. Several houses in Vernon street had been entered and pillaged. The Mayor, with an efficient police, was at the scene of the riots on the preceding evening, where he found near a hundred negroes assembled in a large brick house, prepared to resist any attack. This show of resistance soon collected a large and angry mob. The whole square was one dense mass of human beings. The Mayor stationed his force around the house, and addressed both the citizens and the negroes. To the blacks who were in the house he said, that if they intended violence he would afford them no protection, and could not be accountable for the safety of their lives. To the citizens he depicted the dreadful consequences of these outrages, and begged those who desired to maintain the peace, to retire to their homes. The blacks very wisely left the house by the back door, under the protection of a number of policemen. They exhibited no disposition to resist; but were, on the contrary, excessively frightened, and anxious for protection. The mob continued before the house for some hours, but was kept in awe by the presence of the police and the overpowering numbers of citizens determined to keep the peace. About half-past 12 o'clock the mob had dispersed, and all was quiet. About fifteen prisoners were made during the night.

Extensive Robbery. The Bank of Norfolk, at Roxbury, was entered last night by means of false keys, and robbed of \$22,000 in bills, and \$2,400 in specie. There were in the vaults, to which the robbers had free access, being of the new emission, upwards of \$20,000, which they threw aside and left, taking only bills of the old emission of Perkins' steel plate, which had been withdrawn from circulation. The bank has given public notice that it will not redeem the bills of the latter emission. The robbery was discovered early this morning, but the locks were left in such condition that they were unable to get the doors open till 12 o'clock, M. A reward of \$3,000 is offered for information leading to the detection of the robbers, and recovery of the money.

The bills taken were of the denomination of \$5 and \$10, Perkins' old plate. The public are cautioned against taking them, as the bank has called in that issue, and most of the bills have already been redeemed. They were signed by John Bartlett, President; C. Hickling, Cashier. No suspicious yet rests on any one, nor has any information been received, by whom this extensive robbery was so audaciously accomplished. We predict, however, from the active operations now in progress, that the perpetrators will not long remain undiscovered. *Boston Transcript.*

The deep indignation excited in the breasts of our citizens at the unwarrantable course pursued by the Town Authorities of Charlestown, has not in the least abated. The

insult was so perfectly unprovoked that its wantonness is only exceeded by its impudence. We did not publish yesterday the "Notice" calling a meeting of the citizens of Charlestown to protect themselves against Boston mobs, because we could not believe that it was genuine. We thought that the signature of the Town Clerk must be a forgery, and that the whole was an imposition; but it appears that it was the deliberate act of the Town Government, and as such is as disgraceful to them as the outrage which gave rise to it.—*Morning Post of Friday.*

The President. We have accounts from the President as far as Abingdon. He had a violent attack of bilious fever at Salem, in Botetourt county, but had entirely recovered, and was in much better health than when he left Washington.—*Richmond Eng., 8th inst.*

MARRIED. In Bethel, on the 17th inst. by M. F. Kimball, Esq. Mr. Edward Stevens, Merchant of Rumford to Miss Sibyl Bear of the former Place.

In Augusta, Mr. William Wyman to Miss Julia A. Norcross of Hallowell. In Bath, Capt. James Hall of Augusta, to Miss Francis Ann Davis. In Waldoboro' Mr. Samuel D. Porter of Rochester, N. Y. to Miss Susan Farley.

DIED. In Greene, on the 10th inst. Mrs. Anna, wife of Mr. Wm Briggs. In Augusta, on the 10th inst. Dea. James Snow, aged 78, for many years an Inn holder in that town. Mrs Sarah, wife of Mr Jesse Craig.

In Camden, killed by lightning. Jason Veazie, aged 21. In Knox County, Indiana, on his way home from Washington, suddenly, Charles Slade, Representative in Congress from Illinois.

New Goods, CHEAP.

THE subscribers, having formed a Copartnership in NEW GOODS, just received from BOSTON.—Among which are—
15 pieces Black, Blue and Mixed BROAD-CLOTHS.
20 pieces KERSEYMERES & SATINNETTS
100 pieces CALICO of the most fashionable colors.
60 pieces FRENCH & common MUSLINS & CAM-
BRICS.
200 pieces SILK of different qualities.—150 Silk, Cotton, & Fancy HDKFS.
Rolls RIBBONS, HDKFS, different colors.—60 Raw
Silks, Worsted, Grape & Valencia SLAVALS,
200 yards GINGHAMS.
200 yards BED TICKING—DRILLINGS, JEANS,
3000 yds BROWN SHEETINGS—500 lbs
MOROCCO, PRUNELLO, KID, CALFSKIN, &
THICK SHOES.
A great variety of CROCKERY, GLASS & HARD
WARE, WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES
of the first quality for families.
Also—FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN & OATS.
A large assortment of PAINTS, OIL, & MEDICINES.
All which have been selected with the greatest care
and will be sold for a small profit for Cash, Credit or
Produce.
WANTED in exchange for Goods at low Cash prices.
3000 lbs. WOOL.
4000 lbs. BUTTER.
Customers both old and new are requested to call at
the old Stand and the new—(two Stores) where they
will not fail to be pleased with the above Goods both in
price and quality, and with every article that is wanted
at the lowest prices.
ALFRED ANDREWS,
SULLIVAN ANDREWS,
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD,
(47
Paris, May 26, 1834.

To the Commissioners for the County of Somerset.
THE undersigned, inhabitants of the town of Kings-
field, the unincorporated plantations Jerusalem and
Somerset, respectfully represent, that in their opinion
the public interest requires that a road be laid out from
Kingfield Mills through townships No. 3 and 4, in
the second range, and No. 4 in the third range of town-
ships, Somerset County, and through No. 1, third range, in-
to No. 1, fourth range, in Oxford County, to Enoch's
Mills on North Branch of Dead River, or in such way
as may be most convenient for the public utility, and pray that proper means be
taken for the same.
CHARLES DOLBER, & 66 others.

STATE OF MAINE.
Commissioners' Court March Term, 1834.
On the foregoing Petition, satisfactory evidence
having been received that the petitioners are respon-
sible and ought to be held to the matter set
forth in said petition, it is ordered, that the County Com-
missioners meet on Tuesday the 14th of October next, at
Kingfield village, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and thence
immediately after which view a hearing of the parties
will be had at some convenient place and such further
measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners
shall adjudge proper. And it is further ordered, that
the petitioners give notice of the time, place and purpose
of said meeting to all persons and corporations interest-
ed, by causing attested copies of the petition and of this
order thereon to be served upon the County Attorney
and upon Clerk of the town of Kingfield, the Chairman of
the County Commissioners, and the County Attorney of
Oxford, and by posting up attested copies of the same in
three public places in said town thirty days before the
time appointed for said view—and also by publishing in
the Bowdoin Sentinel, a newspaper printed in Mil-
burn, in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Ox-
ford, in the Eastern Argus, a newspaper printed in Port-
land, the first publication to be thirty days before the time
said view, that all persons and corporations interested
may attend and be heard if they think proper.
Attest—E. COBB, Clerk.
Attest—E. COBB, Clerk.

1000 Lambs
WANTED by
Paris, August 2, 1834.

Wool! Wool!
WANTED by the Subscribers,
5000 lbs.
WOOL, delivered at their Store in Paris, for which cash
will be paid at the highest market price.
ALFRED ANDREWS, & Co.
Paris, August 2, 1834.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and tenants of the lots and parcels of land in Fryeburg, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that said lands are taxed in bills committed to me to col-
lect, for the years 1831 and 1832, as follows:

Description of property with names of owners if known.	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Val. for 1831.	Val. for 1832.	Total Tax.
part of 22	4	300	1.44	1.42	2.86
part of	4	150	.72	.71	1.43
Pine plain	7	30	.14	.15	.29
Meadow lot 1-4 p't	4	21	.10	.10	.20
	53	150	.72	.71	1.43
	4	100	.48	.48	.96
Meadow	5	150	.72	.72	1.44
	7	250	1.25	1.24	2.49
	2	242	1.10	1.14	2.24
Upland	2	150	.72	.72	1.44
part of	2	200	.96	.95	1.91
Pine plain	3	200	.96	.95	1.91
part of	17	221	1.06	1.04	2.10
part of	4	30	.14	.15	.29
West part of	43	63	.14	.15	.29
	2	308	1.56	1.53	3.09
	6	150	.72	.71	1.43
Intervals	15	75	.36	.35	.71
A lot adjoining Lovell's pond	1-2 of 24	100	.48	.47	.95
House, barn & lot owned by Mo-sea Pattee		200	.95	.95	1.90
House & barn formerly occupied by Amer-ica Wiley		200	.95	.95	1.90
Improved land	15	300	1.44	1.42	2.86
Unimproved land	10	150	.72	.71	1.43
Lot & Shop ad-joining S. A. Bradley's land	4	150	.72	.71	1.43
part of	15	45	.22	.22	.44
part of	5	14	.28	.13	.41
Webster		100	.48	.47	.95
1-4th part of Saw & Grist Mill		400	1.92	1.87	3.79
Fine plain (Cot-ton) man-ol		800	3.84	3.79	7.63
Store and lot at the Corner		800	3.84	3.79	7.63

2nd unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to me, on or before THURSDAY the 27th day of November next, so much of said land will be sold at Public Auction, on said day, at ten o'clock A. M., at my Store, in said Fryeburg, as will discharge the same.
HENRY C. BUSWELL, Collector.
Fryeburg, August 21, 1834.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, at their Session to be held at Paris within and for said County on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1834.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of Township num-
bered three in the second Range, in said county, respectfully represent that the Road they at present travel to Phillips, is excessively hilly and somewhat circuitous, and that part of said road which passes over the Moun-tain, Sandelebrook can never, at any cost wintered, be made a good road, neither maintained in tolerable repair, and boggy surfaces. They beg leave further to represent that they have explored a new Route, following the course of the Waters, which is shorter by two miles, passes over land remarkably level, and the nature of the ground well adapted for making and maintaining a good road at a moderate expense. They therefore pray your Honors to lay out and establish a County road, fol-lowing route, viz: Beginning at a certain point in our present road from hence to Phillips, at a place called Alder Brook, 2 1-4 miles North West from Mr. John Han-
kers, at a service stub which is spotted; and following from thence a spotted line in a North Westerly direction to the outlet of Sandy River Ponds; from thence along the South Westerly side of said Ponds to the head;—thence along a narrow strip of land which divides Sandy River Ponds from Long Pond, and along the Northern Outlet Stream; thence following said spotted line, and along the Eastern side of the inlet of our Lake to the line of that part of Township Numbered three in the second Range, which belongs to Caleb A. Townsend, Esq. of New York; and thence still following said spotted line, along the Eastern side of said lake, about 60 to 100 rods distant from its shore, till it intersects our present County road at an old Brick Yard. Said road from Alder Brook to Caleb A. Townsend's line in No. 3, 2d Range, will pass mostly through Township Numbered two in first Range; and partly through Township No. 3, 1st Range, both belonging to Andrew Service Esq. of Lon-don. And we pray your Honors to lay such tax upon said two Townships as will defray the expense of making the road over his said land. We also pray your Honors to extend the present termination of Dead River Road in a West-
erly direction over a small part of Township No. 3, 2d Range, and No. 3, 2d Range, so as to intersect and com-municate with our proposed new road. We further beg leave to observe that we do not wish your Honors to be strictly confined to our spotted line, but to make any de-viation you may think prudent, preserving only our above mentioned termini: and your Petitioners will ever pray,
JOHN DODGE, & 24 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and
helden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford
on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1834.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petiti-
oners give notice to all persons and corporations in-
terested that the County Commissioners will meet at the
dwelling house of John Funksen in Plantation No. one
next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to
view the route set forth in the petition; and immedi-
ately after such view, at some convenient place in the vi-
cinity will give a hearing to the parties and their wit-
nesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of
this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerks
of each of said Towns, Townships, and Plantations thro'
which said route passes, such Clerks thereat, and on the
County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by post-
ing up like copies in three public places in each of said
Towns, Townships, and Plantations; and by publishing
the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Demo-
crat printed at Paris, and in the Eastern Argus, a new-
spaper published at Portland in the County of Camber-
land by the printer to the State, the first of said publica-
tion and each of the other notices to be made, served, and
posted, at least thirty days before the time of said meet-
ing, that all persons interested say they have, why the prayer
of said Petition should not be granted.
Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

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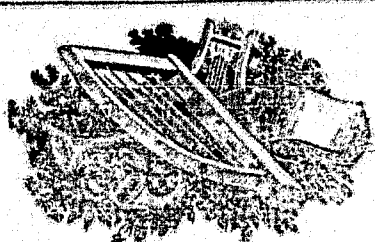
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POETRY.

From the Hartford Pearl.

The heart which dictated, and the mind which executed these simple yet moving verses, we respect—and the accomplished author may be assured that there is a chord in our harp of a thousand strings, which her verses cannot fail to touch when she writes thus sweetly. By some such poetry may be called puerile; but we cannot envy, and hope never to possess feelings, which can pass such sentence.

THE HAPPY PEASANT GIRL.

I would not be a city Miss
To be clad in splendor gay,
To wear a tissue dress,
And walk o'er brick paved way—
'Tis sweeter far, for me, to run
And skip about with glee,
In russet gown and apron dun,
A Peasant Girl to be.

I would not have a servant bring
The water to bathe my face,
I'd rather dip it from the spring,
And wash in my flint stone vase—
Which stands beneath a shady tree,
Where vines around it curl—
Oh who that would not rather be
A Peasant Girl?

I would not live in city style,
With a bird-cage in my room,
And hear the captive all the while
Bemoan his hapless doom!
'Twould make me sad—for now I dwell
Where birds are flitting free,
And since I love their songs so well
A Peasant still I'll be.

I love to see my eade lamb skip
And stamp with his horny feet—
Or in the milk his sweet mouth dip,
And his head then raise and bleat.
The city miss her birds may get,
And wear her finery,
'Tis happier far here with my pet
A Peasant Girl to be.

I love to see the squirrel skip
On the boughs with joyful scream—
I love to see the swallow dip
His wings in the limpid stream—
I love to see the pebbly stream
In little eddies whirl,
And watch at night the fire-fly beam,
And be a Peasant Girl.

And when all earthly joys are past,
And my mind breatheth free—
When I am in the coffin cast,
And numbered among the dead—
I'll sleep beneath this shady tree,
Where flowers and woodbines curl,
And my short epitaph shall be,
'Here lies the Peasant Girl.'

From the New York Knickerbocker.
WORSHIP BY THE ROSE TREE.
Author of beauty, Spirit of Power,
Thou who didst will that the Rose should be,
Here is the place, and this is the hour
To seek thy presence and bow to thee.

Bright is the world with the sun's first rays;
Cool is the dew on the soft, green sod,
The Rose tree blooms while the birds sing praise,
And earth gives glory to Nature's God.

Under this beautiful work of thine,
The flowery boughs that are bending o'er
The gleaming turf, to thy will divine,
I kneel, and its Maker and mine adore!

Thou art around us. Thy robe of light
Touches the gracefully-waving tree,
Turning to jewels the tears of night,
And making the buds unfold to thee.

Thy name is marked in delicate lines,
On flower and leaf that deck the stem;
Thy care is seen and thy wisdom shines
In even the thorn that is guarding them.

Now, while the rose that has burst her cup,
Opens her heart and freely throws
To me her odors, I offer up
Thanks to the Being who made the Rose.

Newburyport, Mass., July. H. F. G.

"The news that the Bank of the U. States was about to extend its discounts, together with the strong possibility that the State Banks would follow the same course, and thus impart a new activity to the business of the country, has infused fresh confidence into the community, and encouraged buyers of wool to advance in prices. Should the anticipated Bank loans fall short of the demands of the business of the country, their check, a few weeks hence, would doubtless cause a slight depression of wool and reduce the prices below the present ones."

the heart! James Madison said, "I can never give my sanction to an institution which is capable, in any emergency, of controlling the mercantile interest of the country." The People, with fear and trembling, have witnessed the power of the Bank to control every interest of this country, and to paralyze its energies. It now demands a re-charter. But it will not be granted.—[Vt. Republican.

Anecdote.—As a number of gentlemen were standing together one day last week, gazing at the rare occurrence of a group of chimney sweeps scouring through our village, with their voices pitched upon a key to correspond with the notice they attracted, a little boy of one of our panic leaders, who was standing near his father, inquired with great earnestness and simplicity, "Is that the distress, Pa?"—[Windsor (Vt.) Republican.

Original Anecdote.—A certain old maid, not far from this town, who was subject to hysterical fits, at one time laid four hours before medical assistance was obtained, when the doctor came, she was coming to a little, and the doctor gazing intently at her, asked her "how she felt," "Feel," said she, "Why I feel like a new married woman."

The Salem Celebration.—The question is asked, why so large a number of our Merchants and Business Men declined the invitation to the Dinner?

The answer is at hand.

They remembered the recovery of the Naples and French Claims—which had been despaired of.

They remembered the piratical seizure of a Salem ship at Sumatra; and the prompt manner in which a National ship was sent out, and proper chastisement inflicted upon the barbarians.

They remembered the robbery by pirates, of the brig Mexican of \$20,000, and the prompt manner in this instance, of Government, in ordering a National ship out in search after the pirates.

They remembered that by the alteration of the Tariff, a reduction of duties on Imports took place to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars. This, together with Mr. Clay's bill for cash duties, operated in curtailing the funds of the Merchants to the amount of twenty millions—which heretofore had existed as a loan from Government in the shape of a credit of twelve and eighteen months on the above amount.

They remembered that at the critical time when the above was going into operation, the Senate set up a tremendous cry of Distress and Panic, and the Bank, uniting with the Senate, put on the screws and called in more than ten millions of their loans, trampling all under foot who attempted to thwart their nefarious designs of compelling Government to a renewal of their charter.

They remembered that but one short year since, when Gen. Jackson was among them, there was none so great as not to do him honor, and that subsequently none were too mean to revile him.

They remembered Nullification and its present abettors, and they did not forget who put it down.

They remembered that the Bank and the Senate united in getting up Distress Memorials and Distress Speeches to create a panic, and thereby destroy confidence in the Banks of the country and in each other—that monied institution might reign triumphant.

In fine, the Merchants remember besides the recovery of a large amount of claims, that the vexed Tariff Question has been put to rest, the Bank vetoed, Nullification put down—that we are respected abroad, and blessed with plenty at home—that mock-patriotism has been unveiled. Under these impressions they prefer a dinner of herbs with a contented heart, to a stalled ox with a contentious spirit.—[Salem Advertiser.

The Hartford Pearl,
AND LITERARY GAZETTE.
VOLUME FOURTH—PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK.
Edited by Isaac C. Prop. Jan.

THE publisher flattered and encouraged by steady and increasing support, has concluded to issue the fourth volume of this journal in weekly numbers. The first number of the FOURTH VOLUME will be issued at Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, August 16th, 1834; and thereafter the work will be published every week, each number containing eight large quarto pages—equal to sixty duodecimo pages—of miscellaneous and original matter, printed on superior white paper, with perfectly new type. A handsome title-page and correct index will be furnished, and the work, at the end of the year, will form an exactly printed volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, equal to three thousand duodecimo pages.

The volume will contain twenty-six pieces of music for the Piano Forte, Flute, &c. equal to one hundred pages of common sheet music, which could not be purchased separately for less than five dollars; and the publisher is determined to procure the simple rather than the complex and difficult.

Although the paper places no dependence whatever in the support of it, as a literary paper, from its engraving, yet there will be presented occasionally, plates from copper and wood of beautiful workmanship and finish.

Its contents will be various and spirited, as there will be, each month, a General Record of Occurrences, Statistics, Obituary Notices, List of Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. in addition to the Tales, Legends, Essays, Travelling, Literary, Figurative and Historical Sketches, Biography, Poetry, &c. &c. making an elegant paper for the parlor, and for the lover of polite literature, as contributions will be secured from some of the most popular American Authors.

Resolved proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of this State.

RESOLVED, two thirds of both branches of the Legislature, that the Constitution of this State be amended as hereinafter proposed. The Selectmen of the several towns, Assessors of the several plantations and cities, in the several counties, are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, in manner prescribed by law at their next annual meeting in September, to give in their votes upon the following question, Shall the following amendment be added to the Constitution of this State? The Electors resident in any city, may at any meeting duly notified for the choice of Representatives, vote for such Representatives in their respective Ward meetings and the Warden in said Wards shall preside impartially at such meetings, receive the votes of all qualified electors present, sort, count and declare them in an open Ward meeting and in the presence of the Ward Clerk, who shall form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name, shall make a fair record thereof in presence of the Warden, and in open Ward meeting; and a fair copy of this list shall be attested by the Warden and Ward Clerk, signed up in open Ward meeting, and delivered to the city Clerk, who shall deliver the same to the city Clerk, and the Aldermen of any city shall be in session at their annual place of meeting within twenty-four hours after any election and in the presence of the city Clerk shall examine and compare the copies of said lists, and in case of a difference of votes, the majority of all the votes, shall be declared elected by the Aldermen, and the city Clerk of any city shall make a record thereof, and the Aldermen and the city Clerk shall deliver certified copies of said lists to the persons or persons so elected.

And the Aldermen of any city shall be in session at their annual place of meeting within twenty-four hours after any election and in the presence of the city Clerk shall examine and compare the copies of said lists, and in case of a difference of votes, the majority of all the votes, shall be declared elected by the Aldermen, and the city Clerk of any city shall make a record thereof, and the Aldermen and the city Clerk shall deliver certified copies of said lists to the persons or persons so elected.

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At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, DANIEL LONG Administrator on the estate of Joseph H. HILL late of Fryeburg in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate—

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, & show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed—

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterville within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, DANIEL BEAN Administrator of the estate of Joseph H. HILL late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterville in said county, on the fifteenth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed—

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THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

JOHN RUST,
late of Norway, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—She therefore, by giving bonds as the law directs, is indebted to said deceased's Estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

ANN MARIA RUST.
August 4, 1834.

STATE OF MAINE.
LAW OFFICE,
Bangor July 11, 1834.

TOWNSHIP number one, in the second range of Townships west of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase, also a gore of land lying North of Bingham's Kennebec purchase, and South of Taunton and Bingham and Sandwich Academy Grants and Township number three, in the first range of townships north of said Bingham's Kennebec purchase, containing about three thousand acres, will be offered for sale at public auction, at Bangor, on Thursday the twenty-fifth day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M.

Conditions made known at the time of sale.
JOHN HODGDON, Land Agent of Maine.
The Oxford Democrat, Eastern Argus, Age, and Showhegan Sentinel, will publish this notice till the time of sale.

Valuable Land For Sale.
THE valuable lot of land, situated in Paris, being the southerly part of lots No. 25 and 26, in the 5th Range, is offered for sale by the assignees, WILLIAM THOMAS CLARK, Esq. of Paris, or to

CHAS. E. BARRETT, MARTIN GORE, WM. C. MITCHELL, Assignees.
Portland, July 21, 1834.

DR. JEBB'S
Rheumatic Liniment.
THIS highly approved and long celebrated application for Rheumatic Disorders, is carefully prepared according to the Original Recipe of Sir Richard Jebb, Baronet, Physician to her late Majesty and Royal Family. It is doubtless true, that the excruciating pain, the deformity, and premature old age, which are the usual attendants and consequences of this dreaded disorder, are suffered by many persons from utter despair of a cure, or frequent disappointment in the efficacy of the numerous pretended antidotes used to effect this purpose.

But those who have made trial of *Dr. Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment*, even in obstinate cases of long standing, and of the most severe character, have received deservential relief, and many have been cured in a few days, some in twenty-four hours, as a number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very fully and satisfactorily testified. Certificates are in the possession of the Proprietor, which prove the most thorough and surprising cures by means of this most powerful Liniment in cases where other approved applications have totally failed. The Liniment is also used with great success, and may be confidently recommended, for *Chilblains, Bruises, Sprains, Numbness, Stiffness of the Joints, &c.*—Price, 50 Cents.

The following copy of a letter to the Proprietor is inserted as one among many proofs of the surprising efficacy of *Dr. Jebb's Liniment* in the cure of the Rheumatism.

To the Proprietor of *Dr. Jebb's Liniment*.
CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) June 23, 1837.

Dear Sir—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public, (should you think best,) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and sometimes most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain. I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of *Dr. Jebb's Liniment*, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded however to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years; and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not to despair of a cure so long as they can obtain *"Dr. Jebb's Liniment."* You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully yours,
CALEB SYMMES.

Prepared from the Original *M.S. Recipe* of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor and the Sole Proprietor—Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug-Store, corner of Court and Hanover Sts., near Center Hall, Boston, and by his special appointment, by Smith and Bennett Norway Village, where the above may be had, together with all those valuable Medicines prepared by the late Dr. Conway; and by his special appointment, they may also be had of various Druggists, Booksellers, Postmasters, &c. throughout the country. None of these Medicines are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

BLANKS FOR SALE, by
ISAAC HARLOW.
Paris-Hill, 1834.

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